

*Carcinus mænas*, Pennant.

Mr. Wood Mason exhibited a specimen of *Carcinus mænas*, Pennant, taken in 1866 or 1867 at Point de Galle, Ceylon, by Dr. J. Anderson. Comparison of this specimen with those from the Mediterranean lately received from Prof. Cornalia, of Milan, had enabled him to be sure of the correctness of his previous identification from the published figures and descriptions. The species appeared to have an exceedingly wide distribution, being found in abundance on the shores of the British Isles and of the United States, whence it extends to the Arctic Sea, and on all the Mediterranean coasts; it has also been recorded by Heller from Rio Janeiro; and specimens will doubtless ultimately be met with in the Red Sea.—*Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, November 1873.

*Cetacea of the North Sea and the Baltic.*

Professor Malm, in his 'Zoological Observations,' gives a comparative account of fifteen specimens of the common porpoise (*Phocæna Linnaei*) occurring in the Baltic. He describes and figures a gravid female, and young, and mentions the peculiarities of each specimen. He observes that the small tubercles on the front edge of the dorsal fin, on which Dr. Gray has established *Phocæna tuberculifera*, occur very rarely among these animals; he only found it in one specimen (no. 13) out of the whole of the male and female specimens which he examined; and therefore he thinks this species is still doubtful.

Professor Möbius gives an account of a male and female grey grampus (*Grampus griseus*), which were taken on the 17th and 19th of February 1871 on the west coast of Holstein, between the Elbe and Eider. I believe this is the first time that this southern species, which sometimes visits the south coast of England, has been recorded as found so far north.

Professor Möbius records the occurrence of the following species in the Little Belt:—

*Phocæna communis*, F. Cuvier.

*Pseudorca crassidens*, Gray. November 24, 1861.

*Delphinus tursio*, Otho Fabricius. June 1870.

*Lagenorhynchus albirostris*, Gray. Winter 1851–52.

*Hyperoodon rostratum*, Pontop. December 3, 1807.

J. E. GRAY.

*On some Extinct Types of Horned Perissodactyles.* By EDWARD D. COPE, of Philadelphia, Penn.

It is well known that the type of Mammalia of the present period, which is preeminently characterized by the presence of osseous horns, is that of the Artiodactyla Ruminantia. At the meeting of the Association of last year, held at Dubuque, I announced that the horned mammals of our Eocene period were most nearly allied to the Proboscidiæ. I now wish to record the fact (as I believe, for the first time) that the Perissodactyles of the intermediate formation of the